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INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT Equipment and Research at the Max Planck Institute, Mainz

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT

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1. Nuclear Research Equipment

When the KWI für Chemie in Berlin-Dahlem was moved to Tailfingen in 1944, parts of the van de Graaf generator and the Müller high-tension apparatus which were being assembled in Berlin at the time, were shipped to Tailfingen.

2. At the time of the move, all the parts of the Müller apparatus had not yet been received from the firm of Röntgen-Müller [redacted] nor was it possible to move the pressure chamber of the van de Graaf generator. For these reasons neither of these pieces of equipment was ever completed and made to function in Tailfingen. There only a separate small high-tension apparatus was built capable of generating 250 kV, which was used for testing and studying the components of such apparatuses, discharge tubes, etc. 50X1-HUM

3. When plans for the move from Tailfingen to Mainz became concrete in 1947 and a sizeable permanent institute at Mainz appeared likely, the still-needed parts for the Müller high-tension apparatus were ordered and received [redacted] and the complete apparatus was gradually assembled in Mainz. This apparatus has now been running since around September 1949 and has an output of ca. 10 g. radium (radium-equivalent). The normal potential to earth is around 1200 KV. The apparatus is of the cascade type produced by Müller [redacted] before the war. 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM

4. The pressure chamber of the van de Graaf generator, which was not brought from Berlin to Tailfingen in 1944, was overlooked by the Russians and not dismantled and was finally brought from Berlin directly to Mainz in 1947. The van de Graaf generator is now being assembled in Mainz and will later serve the nuclear physicists of the Max Planck Institute. The Müller high-tension apparatus is for the use of the chemists of the institute. There are no plans to acquire or build any other types of high-tension apparatus at Mainz (cyclotron, betatron, etc.).

5. Indicator Equipment

For all measurements of radioactivity and other nuclear research measurements, only the standard Geiger-Müller counters are used with the following components:

a. Normal aluminum cathode with a wall thickness down to 100 μ.

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filled with an argon-alcohol mixture;
b. Three stage amplifier with Neher-Harper introductory stage;
c. For mechanical counting the Flammersfeld counter is still used in the same form in which it was first developed in 1932.

6. No special gas tubes with electronic parts are used, nor any special counters of the fluorescent or crystal type. Work with photographic plates prepared with special emulsions has not been possible since the war, but this work will soon be taken up again and only awaits the arrival of photographic plates ordered [redacted]. Cloud chamber research was last carried out in Berlin in early 1944 with hydraulic-piston apparatus and at that time uranium-fission products were photographed. This apparatus was destroyed when Berlin was bombed, and no plans exist at the moment for building new cloud chambers for research at Mainz. 50X1-HUM

7. Isotope Research

No experimental work in chemical separation of isotopes is being undertaken at Mainz. Dr. Klemm, the only isotope specialist at Mainz, is engaged solely in theoretical isotope research. [redacted]

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